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The second part which Bradford owes the good appearance it makes, is, perhaps, the absence of ostentation in, & the general commonness of, the Yorkshire character. A Yorkshireman should always rather have money than show that he had it; & he is not to be taken in by flashy goods though set off by rows of plate glass & many gas jets. A plain style is preferred ^{by him} on the whole, both in dress & in ~~interior~~ ^{furnishing}, though the interior

furnishing is often of an unexpectedly solid & luxurious character.

Here, as elsewhere in manufacturing districts which have had their day of prosperity, there are a few who richer are a strange possession, it is possible to enter a handsome ^{well} furnished house whose owners are not at home in the Queen's English, yet even these are ~~saved~~ ^{rescued} from the charge of vulgarity by a certain Yorkshire simplicity & modesty of character; ~~though~~ ^{as} as ingenious was little pretensions as the ~~secret~~ ^{Beppins} of 'Our Mutual Friend'. But it more often happens that the Yorkshireman is ready for such agreeable change in his circumstances; he is of a clear-headed, large-brained stock; intellectual pursuits are pleasant to him; he knows a good deal about most things, & very commonly has some scientific or literary hobby ^{as to} upon which his information is astonishing.

In general physiognomy is striking, good meeting-
rooms

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sons & daughters of Anate in the street; & it is
worth while to visit a good Bradford boys' school
if only for the ^{to see} ~~of the~~ boys' heads - large, long
heads, with the scrutinizing eyes of born naturalists.
Though not sharp, these boys are so keenly
intelligent ~~that it is not really matter to~~
^{take them beyond their depth.} ~~with in physical development~~
Intellectual capacity they differ as much from the
sharp-witted, ~~sudden~~ ^{hybrid} young Londoners,
as from the softer, slower Saxons of the ^{southern}
Counties. In the West Riding folk have come
^{in great part;} the cool-headed, hammer-headed Danes &
they ~~are~~ still have a name for hard-dealing
& blunt speaking, their tempers not having
been softened by ages of easy living & soft
airs. Perhaps this want of softness in the
constitutions of life accounts for the fact that
the breed of the Yorkshire does not produce
beautiful women as commonly here as in
the eastern counties; yet the ^{very high} Yorkshire type
of female countenance is very pleasing, - a
fair, large, & large-featured face with a mild,
though not soft expression, & a look of kindliness
& much practical sense, accompanied by
a repose of manner which gives dignity to
the poorest ^{humblest} ^{woman} ^{maid} ^{or} ^{mother} of a family.
The women read much, & frequently take a
good deal of pains in the way of self culture
~~without~~ ^{while they are at the women's work} ~~their characters are not so~~ ^{humble}
~~those they are ready for any change for the~~
~~in the position of their husbands.~~

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A curious feature in the population of Bradford is the numbers of foreigners settled in the town; Swiss, Germans, French, have their several clubs; but the Germans, Jews for the most part, are by far the most numerous & influential of these ^{foreign residents} ~~colonists~~. They monopolize certain important trades; almost all the sherry merchants, & almost all the yarn merchants, are Germans: Thus, engaged in these two branches alone, we get about a hundred German merchants, whose figures as many German families of the richer class: Add to these an uncertain number of domestic servants, clerks with families & other dependents, it will be understood how fully the German element pervades the town. Many of the best suburban villas have German occupants; the finest war-houses bear German names; half the women ^{of the upper class} ~~are~~ ^{have} a foreign style; their often lovely children swarm, with their mothers in the public parks, form out of five pious gentlemen in the streets ~~are~~ ^{are} conversing in German; the Exchange might be ^{thought} ~~be~~ a Continental mart.

These foreigners, ~~associates~~ maintain their own customs & religious forms; they frequent ~~their~~ ^{their} own churches; the Lutherans have their pastor, & the Jews fathers, on great days, in full force at their synagogues. They insist that their children shall be well ^{instructed}

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instructed in their native tongue, & generally,
they exercise a sort of censorship over the
Bradford schools from what they feel to be the
educationally, from superior German stand point.
As nothing is more stimulating than criticism
from without, perhaps it is partly to this ^{cause} ~~fact~~
that Bradford owes the energy & success of
her educational efforts. Her Grammar
School is ~~well known~~ ^{on} ~~as one of the most successful~~
of the Public Schools which combine classics
with modern teaching; while her Board School
are probably unrivalled, both ^{as regards} ~~in the matter~~
of handsome ~~well-arranged~~ buildings, & of
careful & judicious management. It
appears, also, that the Bradford School Board
is the only one which has provided good schools
for the children of the lower middle classes, the
section of society which is decidedly the most
oppressed in the matter of educational advantage.
The foreign ^{residents} ~~colonists~~ are regarded with favour
& respect by the ^{town} people of Bradford, & they
bear their share of the town's burdens in a
hearty public-spirited way, besides putting
liberal aid to the ~~helpless~~ charitable institutions
with which Bradford is well supplied.
Now we must hasten to consider what
advantage the working classes of Bradford
enjoy as compared with those of Manchester. The
condition, character & disposition of the labouring
classes of a community is always a question
of the deepest interest; the ^{position} ~~condition~~ of the working

Every article produced possesses a value as
related in proportion to the amount of knowledge
or process required to produce them. Most true is this
of the materials used for clothing after it is sent
to some great factory where such material
is produced. You feel in some cases an equal
respect - for the delicate cashmere of India
costs as for the plainest bit of lining stuff.
Such marvellous mechanical skill, such
overwhelming power, such nice adaptation,
such neat execution have gone to the
production of each. The external aspect of
these huge mills of industry is familiar
enough to the large many windowed front, which
generally forms one with the gable end, the tall
chimney belching forth more or less smoke according
to the efforts made by the mgs to consume

man shows that advance has been made
in the science whose object is ^{to secure} the greatest
good of the greatest number; his character
is full of interest, because he retains the
strongly marked traits which indicate race,
while his disposition shows how far education
has softened & moulded him, inclined him
to the course as to that.

Bradford abuts on the coal-field which reaches
from Leeds to Nottingham. & many labourers
are employed in the coal pits, in extensive
iron-works, & in the numerous quarries
which surround the town; still the 28,000
operatives engaged in the 138 woollen mills
of the Borough form the main body of the
working population. There are wool-sorters,
wool-combers, spinners, weavers, dyers, &c.
We have no space in this article to enter
upon the details of their various employments,
& must content ourselves with a few
facts which have a sanitary bearing.

As a first process, the fleece passes under
the hands of the wool-sorter, who separates the
long wool of which is made the worsted yarn
used in Bradford shuffs from the short-wool
used for felled, or pulled, cloths, or broad cloths,
&c. After this sorting, the wool is cleaned
in tanks of soap & water, highly heated, from
which it comes out white & pure. This sorting
is the only process in the manufacture peculiarly
detrimental to health; the wool-sorter is subject
to a fatal affection known as the 'wool-sorter's disease',
i.e.

which appears to result from handling the ^{undoubtedly} ~~unwashed~~ fleeces. Doubtless the manufacturers have considered the question, & do not ^{at} ~~add~~ their men to run needless risks, but it seems to outsiders that it might be possible to cleanse the fleeces effectually before the wool enters ^{manufacture} ~~hand~~ it. The combing is a beautiful process by means of which every single fibre of wool is drawn out straight & separate, the only draw-back attending labour in the combing. The ~~draw-back~~ is that the temperature is necessarily rather high, averaging 70 degrees. The work in the spinning & weaving rooms, which is done chiefly by women, is not laborious, but there is a constant strain upon the attention, which young women, especially, find trying; one hears of fainting at the loom, & of various nervous ailments amongst them. These rooms, also, are apt to be kept at a high temperature, ranging from 70 to even 80 degrees; but there appears to be no reason for this except the dislike of the work people for the cold outer air. On the whole, the labour in worsted mills though monotonous is not severe, & as a class, the operatives have a fairly healthy, well-to-do aspect, which compares favourably with that of the 'hands' employed in the Lancashire Cotton Mills.

Yet there is a high rate of mortality in the factory districts, especially amongst infants & adult women - a circumstance which is not surprising when we learn that mothers leave their babies of fortnight, or even for weeks old, to remain ~~in~~ ^{at} the mills.

The families of the operatives may be roughly divided into two classes - those in which the mother works at the mill, & those in which only father & children go out to work, while the mother stays at home to keep house. The latter class appears to enjoy a good deal of rough comfort. They live in well-built cottages with two or three bedrooms which are kept, for the most part, wholesomely clean, if not tidy. The living room is substantially & comfortably furnished; the street door opening upon a handsome chest-drawer in the top of which the family treasures are spread. The mother finds enough to do, with two or three children too young to go to school, as round washing days, cleaning days & baking days following one another in perpetual succession. Yet they are prosperous, well-to-do homes, it is satisfactory to see the good clothing hung out to dry, &c. on baking days. The piles of home-made bread, - loaves of whole meal amongst the rest, for they tell you, brown bread is wholesome for folk who have not much exercise. Kindly homes they are, too; the children are very tenderly ^{nursed} ~~treated~~. I should, &c. in expressive Lancashire phrase brought up 'mard' (? married). But they soon go to the mills; at eight or nine they may be employed as 'half-timers' if they have passed an examination in the second division, that is, if they ~~have the sentiment~~ know the ~~difference~~.

undiminished preading & writing: In a good
deal of the work in a mill may be done
by small fingers. The habit of early independence
tells mischievously upon family life. 'They don't
mind me,' the parents say, & appeal to School
Board authorities or other outside ~~help~~ ^{men} to aid
them in the government of their children.
When the mother goes out to work, we get - the
worst side of factory life, - Cluttered
homes, dirty, sickly, occasionally deformed
children, ailing wives, & drunken husbands.
But it will be seen that labour in a
factory does not in itself involve any
one of these evils;